

the patient (an old negro) in a short time. In fact I will say I have never used as prompt and effectual a remedy as 'Owens' Wash for any kind of Sores, Eruptions, or Bunions. * * * I find it the most efficient and quick remedy for the relief of Scratches, Greasy Heels, Enlarged Glands, &c on Horses I ever used. * * * I relieved a horse of mine, of Scratches in two or three washings."

On May 12, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18393. Misbranding of Hinkaps. U. S. v. 34 Boxes of Hinkaps. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25764. I. S. No. 8149. S. No. 3978.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Hinkaps, from the shipment herein described having shown that the circular accompanying the article bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

On January 19, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 boxes of Hinkaps at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hinkle Capsule Co. (Inc.), from Mayfield, Ky., on or about February 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the capsules contained ferric chloride, calcium carbonate, cubeb oil, extracts of plant drugs, and talc.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Why nature gets you up at Night—Frequent getting up at night is nature's way of warning you that you have weak kidneys or bladder or both. Nature takes this way of telling you that action must be taken to strengthen these organs before some dire disease such as Diabetes, Brights Disease or any of the many other serious renal ailments afflicts you. By taking prompt action, these terrible diseases can be avoided, as they usually strike when a weak condition exists. Hinkaps promote and maintain a sanitary condition of these organs and assist nature in restoring normal action by making the kidneys and bladder sound and healthy, able to resist disease. * * * For Healthy Kidneys and Bladder—Take."

On May 12, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18394. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 65 Half-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25868. I. S. No. 24030. S. No. 4110.)

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Kansas.

On or about February 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 65 half-pound cans of ether at Arkansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., on or about September 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, in that it contained peroxide.